IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS DALLAS DIVISION

ANTHONY A. ADEDIPE	§	
Plaintiff,	9 § 8	
VS.	§	NO. 3-08-CV-1662-K
COUNTRYWIDE HOME LOANS/ BOFA, INC.	§ § §	
Defendant.	§	

MEMORANDUM ORDER

Plaintiff Anthony A. Adedipe has filed a motion for appointment of counsel in this disability discrimination, race discrimination, and retaliation case brought under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e, et seq., and the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. § 12101, et seq. There is no automatic right to the appointment of counsel in an employment discrimination suit. Caston v. Sears, Roebuck & Co., 556 F.2d 1305, 1309 (5th Cir. 1977). Rather, the decision is left to the sound discretion of the trial court. The court must consider: (1) the merits of the claim; (2) efforts taken to obtain a lawyer; and (3) the financial ability of plaintiff to retain counsel. See Gonzalez v. Carlin, 907 F.2d 573, 580 (5th Cir. 1990); Caston, 556 F.2d at 1309. No single factor is conclusive. Gonzalez, 907 F.2d at 580.

Prior to filing suit, plaintiff filed a charge of discrimination with the EEOC. The agency investigated the charge and was "unable to conclude that the information obtained establishes violations of the statutes." (Plf. Mot., Attch. 1). Such a determination is "highly probative" in deciding whether to appoint counsel in a subsequent judicial proceeding. *See Gonzalez*, 907 F.2d

at 580; Caston, 556 F.2d at 1309. Although plaintiff lacks the financial resources to hire a lawyer, that factor alone does not warrant the appointment of counsel.

For these reasons, plaintiff's motion for appointment of counsel is denied without prejudice.

Plaintiff may reurge his motion if this case survives dismissal after dispositive motions are decided.

SO ORDERED.

DATED: October 17, 2008.

ZEFR KAPLAN UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE